FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA ON ITALIAN COVERAGE OF ANTONOV TRIAL

AU081622 Sofia BTA in English 1406 GMT 8 Aug 85

["Agca Loses Yet Another Round" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, August 8 (BTA corr.) -- A number of Italian dailies point out today that yesterday's confrontation between the witness Sedat Sirri Kaden, who had specially arrived from Turkey, ended with a failure for the defendant Mehmet Ali Agca.

Agca failed to support his accusations with trustworthy versions. Quite often he had to invent his answers and was fast to react but finally it turned out that he was lying more than normally. Logic was also on the side of Kaden. If he had really received half a million Deutsche Marks for taking part in the attempt, then most probably he would not be selling carpets in Istanbul, nor would he have come to the courtroom in Rome which he did at his own free will", the LA STAMPA daily points out.

"It seems that the assassin has no intention of telling the truth about the attempt in "St. Peter's Square. He is continuing to boost the script with invented stories and to involve new persons forcing the lawyers to start fresh and long inquiries", the LA REPUBBLICA daily writes.

"The confrontation confirmed a now commonplace truth: Agca is not telling the truth, he is trying to get away with false names for real circumstances and is himself destroying his minimal credibility", the daily of the Italian Communist Party L'UNITA points out.

On the background of these commentaries the listeners to the first programme of the national radio were amazed to hear the way in which the radio informed (if it would be appropriate to use this word here) of yesterday's confrontation. The reporter diligently read the list of accusations of the neofascist assassin and did not mention a word about the contradictions Agca got himself into which finally made Prosecutor Antonio Marini warn him that he is risking a 6 to 20 year sentence for slander.

Here we should also note the opinion of the ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent to Rome according to whom the neofascist Agca involved Kaden in his lies because of Kaden's leftist convictions hoping that in this way he would connect the plot to kill the pope with the left wing forces.

BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU061001 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Unity for the Sake of Peaceful Times"]

[Text] There are some events that attract with their atmosphere, give rise to deliberations and alarm, originate and become bearers of great pan-human responsibility for the world's destiny and future. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which gathered representatives of the younger generation from 150 countries in the capital of the Land of the Soviets, was one such event.

For 8 days Moscow shared the excitement and emotions of its enthusiastic guests, surrounded them with its warmth and tenderness, and fully earned the affection of the emissaries from all five continents. Just like the happy ending of a fairy tale, however, the flame of the 12th world youth forum died down in the Luzhniki Stadium's Olympic torch, marking the logical conclusion of a great holiday that will be remembered for a long time to come. Having flared inside the hearts of thousands of young men and women, the festival flame will be transported across thousands of kilometers to reinforce the young people's solidarity in their struggle for peace and justice, for a world without wars or violence.

The Moscow festival has already been assessed, with a total justification, not only as the most remarkable event during the UN-proclaimed International Youth Year but also as the highest peak in the years-long history of the world democratic youth movement. There is no doubt that credit for its success is due to the excellent organization by the hosts and their contribution to the comradely atmosphere, the useful meetings and lively discussions, and the wonderful cultural and sports displays by the 21,000 delegates under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship!"

There were several aspects of the world youth forum, and each one has its own position and significance in the varied and unusually rich festival period. One, however, ran throughout the whole 8 unforgettable days, gave scope to the imagination, generated discussions, revealed fellow-thinkers, and consolidated friendships: the concern, alarm, and hope for the present and future of the planet we share. The exceptional interest and active participation in the anti-imperialist tribunal and meetings of solidarity with the people's struggle against imperialist oppression, and the repeatedly expressed desire to rally the ranks of the world youth movement showed that the younger generation of mankind is vigilant in defense of life.

The 3d festival day was memorable for the hosts and guests of the world youth forum, just as for millions of people all over the world. The declaration with which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced the USSR's decision to terminate unilaterally all nuclear tests as of 6 August, encountered universal approval and support and became the main political theme of the festival. The spontaneous response by the young people was indicative. It displayed yet again mankind's faith in the USSR's constructive efforts to improve the international climate, for disarmament, for world peace and social justice.

The Bulgarian delegation to the festival also made its own contribution to the successful holding of festival events, to their variety, and their political meaning. According to authoritative opinions expressed by both the organizer and many of the guests, the Bulgarian delegation was one of the most active. Its political presentations were followed with interest, while the cultural and sports displays earned the audience's applause and turned into real celebrations of beauty, harmony, and perfection.

Our delegation, just like all other delegations, had its big days at the festival. Bulgaria's emissaries welcomed with much warmth and cordiality their contemporaries from the USSR to our national club, and were welcomed with fraternal hospitality in the hosts' club. The "Day of Sofia," as capital of the ninth youth festival, generated strong interest, while more than 2,500 festival delegates participated in the evening devoted to a great event in our national histroy -- the 82d anniversary of the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising. "Freedom for Sergey Antonov" was the slogan under which many young people gathered at the meeting in support of our unfairly accused compatriot and expressed their protest against the brazen provocation.

At the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow the representatives of our socialist motherland convincingly demonstrated their ardent support for the idea of creating a united youth front against imperialism and war. In addition to this, they were the living bearers of our country's initiative for a nuclear-free Balkans, an idea that found many new supporters here.

Another major manifestation by the world's young people is over, and its mark will be felt for a long time on the international democratic and progressive movement of young people. The 12th festival's location -- Moscow -- will remain forever synonymous with hospitality, goodwill, and desire for unity for the sake of mankind's peaceful present and future.

U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION MEETS PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD082043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A group of members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress headed by Neal Smith, chairman of a House subcommittee, was received today in Prague by Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, and Evzen Erban, chairman of the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee. They informed the American representatives about the present tasks of the Federal Assembly, in particular about its share in realizing the peaceful foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and about the efforts of state organs in the struggle for international detente and the deepening of comprehensive cooperation with states with differing social systems.

CPSU GROUP LEAVES AFTER 'MOSCOW DAYS' DISCUSSION

LD081528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow Gorkum headed by Petr Golovyev, deputy head of the Department of Culture, today left Prague for Moscow. Its members had discussed the organization and agenda of the "Moscow Days" in Prague with representatives of the political, cultural, and social life of our capital city. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by representatives of city, party, and state organs.

IMPORTANCE OF USSR TEST BAN PROPOSAL REITERATED

AU081106 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 August carries on page 7 a 650-word Bedrich Zagar commentary entitled "Washington's Perverse Approach; Soviet Proposal Enjoys the Sympathies of Nations," and a 700-word Milan Rusko commentary in the "Word on Events" column entitled "Again Resorting to Evasions."

In his article, Zagar, after noting that the whole world is commemorating the anniversary of Hiroshima, says that the longing for peace, particularly of the younger generation, was most tellingly expressed at the Moscow World Youth Festival, "which condemned any and all war preparations."

"It is deeply symbolic that precisely now Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has submitted a new and extremely important initiative aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and consolidating peace," Zagar continues. The USSR has provided a good example by deciding unilaterally to halt any and all nuclear explosions and by calling upon the United States to also halt its nuclear explosions as of 6 August." The author says the USSR's decision means that if no tests are held then no new kinds of mass destruction weapons will be modernized, and in the end the senseless armament race will stop.

"International reaction proves that the Soviet initiative is encountering high appreciation throughout the world," he adds.

Zagar then cites Gorbachev's reply to Japan's Sakae Ito, which underscores the fact that the USSR's endeavor to liquidate nuclear arms started with the very emergence of these arms and continues to this very day. Zagar continues, saying: "The reaction of official Washington to the USSR's latest initiative is as negative as all its reactions to the preceding initiatives. Washington is using hackneyed cliches, which call the new Soviet initiative 'propaganda' and a measure intended to 'freeze the Soviet supremacy.'

Zagar states that the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms is no propaganda and were all nuclear powers to undertake this commitment, then the necessary prerequisites would be established for concluding an international treaty banning the use of nuclear arms.

"Washington has found itself in an unpleasant situation because of its attempts to belittle the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear tests," Zagar continues. "In fact, it has come out with a counterproposal on the participation of Soviet experts in American nuclear test explosions. Actually, Washington is insisting on an agreement on how to improve nuclear arms. The White House and the Pentagon have not grasped in the least -- or rather, they refuse to grasp -- the true prupose of the Soviet proposal. The American invitation to Nevada is not aimed at banning nuclear test explosions, it is aimed at continuing them. Everything indicates that the Washington government does not intend to limit its nuclear arsenal, but on the contrary that it wants to increase and perfect them. In other words, Washington's approach to the fatal issues of mankind is perverse. This must be clear to every sober-thinking person. The Soviet moratorium on all nuclear test explosions is valid as of yesterday and up to 1 January 1986. But it could be valid even longer if the United States refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions. It depends on the United States," Zagar concludes, "whether the nuclear explosions will continue; whether feverish armament will continue, or whether the nuclear threat will be averted."

Milan Rusko in his article begins by noting that the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, proclaimed by Gorbachev, became valid on 6 August, and that it is "not only a good example for the other countries possessing nuclear arms, but also a hopeful step on the road toward a possible agreement."

He then quotes REUTER on the "typical Washington reaction" to the moratorium that the United States refuses to join. To disprove the U.S. objection that it is impossible to check on adherence to the moratorium, Rusko cites Georgiy Korniyenki, the USSR's first deputy foreign minister, stating that explosions are also being registered by the Stockholm International Institute for Peace Research and that, except for the USSR, no other Warsaw Pact states carry out nuclear explosions.

Noting that despite all this the U.S. President is repeatedly trying "to persuade the world public that American imperialist circles are at a disadvantage and trembling with fear at the Soviet nuclear threat," Rusko states: "On 5 August Reagan left no one in doubt that the United States does not want to join the moratorium. The only thing was that his formulations were, as is habitual, more acceptable and reasonable. Allegedly, the United States cannot afford a moratorium because it must complete the series of tests it has begun, otherwise it would be at a disadvantage. This is not the first time the American representatives have voiced such conditions; they always speak of an alleged Soviet edge when the American draft military budget is being discussed and they are demanding an increase, or else, as now, when a Soviet peace proposal or initiative is on the table. The American representatives, including military experts, stated time and again that an approximate military-strategic equilibrium exists between the USSR and the United States; and so far the USSR has always had to catch up after the United States had initiated yet another round of feverish armament. The same thing happened in the case of the atomic bomb, the hydrogen weapon, and others. But first the USSR came up with peace proposals. However, almost every time the American side behaved the same way, rejecting the proposals, casting doubts on their realization, voicing fabricated objections, or attempting to distract attention from the main problem."

The author goes on to say: "The same thing can be said of what can scarcely be called a true peace proposal because it is an offer to the USSR to take part in observing an American nuclear explosion rather than a ban on explosions.

"It is legalization through the presence of a representative of the Soviet side and an attempt to swindle the USSR and the world public; but it is also a primitive and transparent attempt." "How can one compare the endeavor to ban preparations for the use of mass destruction weapons with the endeavor to improve them at any price?" he adds.

Rusko concludes by saying that it is easy to grasp that while the USSR is again submitting proof of its principled peace policy and its persistent effort to avert a nuclear war, the U.S. Government is merely using stereotype evasions and attempting to acquire military-strategic supremacy.

MOSCOW FESTIVAL UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNS IMPERIALISM

AU081417 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace, Friendship, Festival!"]

[Text] In recent days these three words resounded most frequently through a singing, dancing, and rejoicing Moscow. But one cannot stop time, and today these words are chanted only at Moscow railroad stations, airports, and Soviet ports as the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students return to their homelands. They are parting after fulfilling their most fundamental, and one can say their most important mission -- to show the world that young people, be they from a city or a small village, from any continent, no matter what color their skin is, no matter what their political or religious convictions -- are, on the whole, unanimous in their views on the issue of war and peace: Stop the threat of nuclear cataclysm; safeguard peace. They also are unanimous that imperialism is to blame for apartheid, genocide, racist and Zionist atrocities, neocolonialism, and the economic impoverishment of former colonies, the state terrorism practiced above all by the United States, and interference in other countries' internal affairs. Thus the motto of the festival -- "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship" -- has become a valuable asset of the youth movement for many years to come, providing motivation not only for work among youth, but also for the entire peace movement.

The fact that more than 20,000 delegates and other thousands of festival guests are talking enthusiastically about it and saying that they will carry the symbolism of the festival flame to all parts of the world is in the first place an expression of recognition and gratitude to the Leninist Komsomol, the host youth organization, which deserves the greatest credit for the festival's successful course; and in the second place, but no less importantly, it is also an expression of the awareness of one's own strength and the ability of the youth movement to express its negative stance on the arms race and all forms of imperialist aggression. The political topicality of the issues discussed at that truly international and democratic forum does not leave anyone in doubt about the justification of the demands for unanimity of views on a future without "star wars," but also without conventional or local wars.

It was not an easy matter to work one's way to that unity. Those who came to Moscow were not a monolithic youth collective, but Social as well as Christian Democrats, liberals, conservatives, centrists, Greens, Communists and radicals, workers, farmers students and young scientists, soldiers and young mothers, and youth fighting against war and brute force with demonstrations, strikes, or with weapons in their hands. Everyone was viewing the same problem from his own point of view, from his level of knowledge -- often disoriented by Western propaganda or by a lack of knowledge of objective facts on the given theme. Thus, for example, a delegate from one of the Belgian youth groups criticized in connection with environmental issues the construction of nuclear power plants, which he practically equated with atomic bombs.

It was not difficult to explain to him that contemporary nuclear technology in the socialist countries is of a standard that prevents any leakage of dangerous substances. One cannot expect that the representative of English conservative youth would immediately grasp the fact that there is no difference between a Zionist murdering innocent women and children somewhere in Lebanon and a terrorist shooting into old men, women, and children in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, or elsewhere on earth, and that in all such cases these mercenaries are the product of American imperialism. An Italian Christian Democrat corrected his views on human rights and genuine freedom. It was not only he who was surprised when during a visit by festival delegates and Western journalists to the USSR Supreme Soviet he was informed that in the Russian Federation alone there are more than 300 deputies under the age of 30. Delegates and journalists were daily convincing themselves about what life is like for a young Soviet man, about the possibilities offered to him by his socialist fatherland: the right to educate, work, participation in enterprise management, recreation, free medical care, and social security in old age ...

On the festival's next-to-last day, delegates and journalists, especially from the nonsocialist countries, visited Soviet scientific, state, and social facilities and institutions, and higher schools, in which responsible officials answered many questions with an openness to which the visitors are not accustomed at home. Several hundred of them also visited more than a thousand young Moscow families, saw how they are living, and tasted traditional Russian cooking; some were taken to sovkhozes and kolkhozes around Moscow, and others visited Moscow plants and spoke with workers and foremen who are Komsomol members, in the evening meeting with them and their families in their homes. When journalists asked the foreign visitors about their impressions, they unanimously said that they convinced themselves about two things in particular: The Soviet citizen has rights and freedoms such as only socialism can give him; and his yearning for peace, stemming from the cruel experience of the bloodiest war, World War II, and at the same time from his political conviction is genuine, permanent, and capable of the greatest deeds and, if necessary, sacrifices.

The world forum of youth and students was held in a year in which the nations of the world mark the 40th anniversary of the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism, the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima and the founding of the United Nations, and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference and the adoption of its Final Act. These events, independently of further experience, should force everyone to think in dimensions of peace. And yet the military-industrial circles of the Western powers are initiating ever new rounds of the arms buildup, from which they are making huge profits. The world has already convinced itself that peace initiatives are solely a one-sided affair of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR and the other countries of the world socialist system. Any such initiative convinces one about the USSR's sincere endeavor to put an end to the feverish arms buildup and achieve a total ban on and the scrapping of nuclear weapons. During the opening of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, Comrade Gorbachev said: "We want the strength and energy of people and the genius of mankind to be oriented not toward the creation of ever newer means of destruction, but toward eliminating hunger, poverty, and diseases, toward prosperity and peaceful development. We are against a policy of threats and brute force, suppression of human rights, above all of such inalienable rights as the right to life and the right to work, and we are against the liberated and developing countries being transformed into a source of enrichment for monopolies, against their being used as military bases and springboards for aggression."

When the Soviet mass information and propaganda media announced the latest Soviet initiative -- the moratorium on all types of nuclear tests, in effect as of the anniversary day of the barbarous American atomic attack on Hiroshima -- in the 15 discussion centers, at conferences, round tables, and meetings there was not a single speaker that did not highly value this peace effort of the Soviet state.

Everybody was waiting to see how the United States, France, China, and other members of the nuclear club would react to this Soviet appeal. The announcement by U.S. official quarters that halting tests of nuclear weapons is not in their interests, and the White House's later cynical and impudent statement about the possibility of inviting the USSR to some of its nuclear tests elicited storms of indignation among the participants in the festival, and in the extreme case just a sarcastic smile. After all, what can one expect from imperialism?

As is known, an anti-imperialist tribunal was in session during the festival. When asked according to what laws the tribunal passes its judgment, its chairman said, "according to the laws of conscience." The delegates to the festival were horrified to hear the testimony of the representative of the Nicaraguan delegation about cutthroats' atrocities committed in the border areas of that Latin American country, and by the photographic documents of the cutthroats, whom Reagan calls his friends and who live on American dollars. It was also terrible to listen to a small Afghan boy who lost both his hands from the wrists down to his fingertips. He found an explosive camouflaged as a pen, which exploded in his hands. Also sad and touching was the case of a South African patriot whom police tried to hound to death with dogs and who only by a miracle escaped police bullets.

No, the tribunal did not adopt any documents, but through its chairman it declared that imperialism is to blame for the deaths and misery of women and children. It is also to blame for international terrorism, fascism, Zionism, and all aggression and brute force.

The festival identified itself with that condemnation. The original motto has become a long-term program, which the delegates adopted as their own and with which they returned home. That is good, because peace is our common goal. In friendship lies our strength, and anti-imperialist propaganda is the first step to mutual understanding. The program of the world's progressive youth, at which it arrived during the mutual meetings in Moscow, is a great victory and also a source of hope.

## HUSAK GREETS SCANDINAVIAN PEACE GROUP

LD082057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a message of greeting to the Scandinavian "Treaty Now" campaign, which has called for a mass rally in Holmenkollen, Norway, tomorrow.

The message states that the government and people of Socialist Czechoslovakia have deep sympathy with the struggle against nuclear arms and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. From their side they make continual efforts in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and for international detente. The CSSR supports every constructive proposal and measure aimed at ending the nuclear arms race, and at the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms leading to their complete liquidation.

The message states that an exceptionally important task of all peace-loving forces of the world is to keep the arms race from spreading to space. Particularly dangerous are U.S. plans for the creation of offensive space weapons, the realization of which would make any future effective disarmament measures practically impossible. It recalls the fact that the CSSR has always expressed itself in favor of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

The CSSR supports the Swedish proposal for setting up a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe and it welcomes proposals for setting up nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and the Balkans.

The creation of these zones would help strengthen the movement wanting to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and increase security, stability, and mutual trust between the states of our continent.

The message goes on to emphasize the importance of significant unilateral initiatives made by the USSR -- the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and the moratorium on all nuclear test explosions. These proposals are another convincing proof of the political will and high responsibility of the USSR concerning the fate of mankind. The Czechoslovak people express their great appreciation and full support for these initiatives.

At the close of his greetings message Comrade Gustav Husak expresses the wish for further successes in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for lasting peace in the world.

PROBLEM OF MATCHING GRADUATES WITH RELEVANT JOBS

LD082133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Commentary by Pavel Andres: "Making Use of Qualifications: a Condition for Intensification of the National Economy"]

[Text] It is not difficult to understand that it is impossible to develop the national economy without qualified people. But the fact remains that it is qualification which is the main obstacle in many places. Seen from a national angle, only less than 90 percent and less than 80 percent of university places are taken up by qualified cadres. [sentence as heard]

Federal government resolution No 133 of last year concerns itself with the problems of the needs of college and university graduates and their placement in harmony with their area of study. Its implementation over a year has already brought more than a small result. Planning both in universities and in individual organizations has significantly improved and differences in demands from regional national committees and sectors for graduates and their number in colleges and universities are falling. There are also commissions working in all universities and the majority of colleges today to help graduates find corresponding places. This is significantly aided by cooperation between universities and many enterprises and organizations, some of which already cooperate with students during the course of study by means of vacation work, giving a job after graduation and other methods. This has been reflected, among other things, in the fact that the great majority of graduates, particularly from universities, have entered work corresponding to their professional preparation.

Also contributing to increasing qualifications is the fact that all sectors, central organs, and regional and national committees gave binding instructions for allowing exceptions in education only in truly exceptional cases and for reassessing existing exceptions to include further study to fill in the missing education.

Everything should therefore be in order, but there is another problem in the matter of qualification, namely, that of being able to get qualified experts in places where our economy needs them. Many graduates are still refusing to accept work places in harmony with the needs of society. They do not want to leave their region or district and they sacrifice their qualifications for life in specific towns. At the same time, for example in the North Bohemia Region, on average only 60 percent of positions are filled by fully qualified workers, so there is a clear opportunity for all college and university graduates. Here they can not only put their education to use but, what is more, they can make a concrete contribution to further development of the national economy.

The fact that a graduate does nonqualified work, for example, in Prague or Bratislava, while his education is needed elsewhere, shows that he was not selected responsibly for higher education or else it demonstrates that the school did not properly educate him to fulfill his duty to society after graduation. He had taken a place that another could have had and the social means spent on his education were wasted. That is not just a matter for that particular person but one for the whole of society.

USSR-CSSR LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM

For the text of the article "Program for the Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000" for the June 1985 issue of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, see JPRS-VIA-85-002, USSR Report: International Affairs, 2 August 1985, East Europe section, pages 89-101.

BRIEFS

START-UP AT NUCLEAR PLANT -- Operation of the second block of V-2 Jaslovski Bohunice nuclear power station commenced last night. This important stage was preceded by successful testing of the reactor and assessing its second part. After reaching minimal controllable output, the reactor was tuned to the present 6 percent output. At this stage of putting the block into operation, the engineers are carrying out tests of safety valves of the primary circuit, which is a condition for increasing the output of the reactor to 20 percent and for joining the first turbo-generator to the power network. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Aug 85 LD]

MOLDT TO REMAIN AS FRG ENVOY; REPORTS 'INCORRECT'

LD081546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN) -- A GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman said reports that Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission the FRG, will be reassigned are incorrect.

DATA ON NATIONAL ECONOMY'S JULY PERFORMANCE

AU081146 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In July the GDR working people also accomplished great labor achievements within the popular movement for preparing for the 11th SED Congress. The plan targets for July as a whole were fulfilled and purposefully exceeded. Dynamic and effective economic development continued. According to preliminary statistical data, net income rose 4.1 percent up to the end of July compared to the same period last year.

Net output in the industry ministries sector rose 8.1 percent. The plan was overfulfilled by 1.1 percent in July. The lead in plan fulfillment increased to 2.8 days. Labor productivity rose 7.4 percent. The increase in industrial commodity output totals 4.4 percent. Costs per M100 worth of commodity output were reduced by 2 percent.

In manufacturing consumer goods for the population, the increase for the national economy totals 4.5 percent and the plan was overfulfilled by 1.7 percent. Overall retail trade increased 4 percent, and retail trade for industrial goods increased 5 percent. The population received stable supplies of foodstuffs and industrial goods.

A total of 119,107 new apartments — 6,527 more than planned -- were built or existing ones modernized by the end of July. As a result, the housing conditions of 357,000 citizens have improved to date this year. In the capital 15,781 apartments were completed. The Kreis-administered building industry increased repairs of residential buildings 13.1 percent compared to last year. Net output in the building industry as a whole rose 9.3 percent, labor productivity increased 9.5 percent, and costs were cut 2.5 percent.

The harvesting of winter barley in agriculture was essentially completed by the end of July. The state procurement of animals for slaughter increased 7.2 percent compared to last year and that of milk rose 2.6 percent. A total of 30,000 more tons of fresh vegetables were procured than at the same time last year.

The railways increased inland freight services 5.9 percent. In the posts and telecommunications sector telephone and teletype services increased 3 percent compared to last year.

Up to the end of July the following per workday increase in net output and labor productivity, and the following reduction in prime production cost per M100 worth of commodity output were achieved in the individual sectors of industry:

| | Net Output | Labor Productivity in Percent | Reduction in Prime Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal and power | 5.9 | 3.6 | 0.8 |
| Ore mining, metallurgy and potash | 11 | 10.5 | 2.2 |
| Chemical industry | 9.5 | 9.1 | 1.2 |

| | Net Output | Labor Productivity in Percent | Reduction in Prime Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical engineering electronics | 14.2 | 13.1 | 4.3 |
| Heavy machinery and installation construction | 10.8 | 10.8 | 2.9 |
| Machine-tool and processing machinery construction | 11.2 | 11. | 2. |
| General machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction | 13.9 | 12.8 | 2.6 |
| Light industry | 8.1 | 8.8 | 1.5 |
| Glass and ceramics industry | 12.8 | 12.4 | 2.7 |
| Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry | 9.8 | 9.2 | 1.8 |
| Geology | 17.8 | 12.9 | 3.3 |

The following per-workday increase in net output and in the output of finished products for the population as well as the following reduction in prime production cost per M100 worth of commodity output were achieved in Bezirk-controlled industry:

| | Net Output | Finished Products for the Populace in Percent | Reduction in Prime Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital of Berlin | 15. | 8.5 | 3.3 |
| Cottbus | 13.1 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| Dresden | 12.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| Erfurt | 16. | 4.9 | 2.6 |
| Frankfurt | 13.7 | 2.7 | 5. |
| Gera | 15. | 5.8 | 4.1 |
| Halle | 13.6 | 4.2 | 2.1 |
| Karl-Marx-Stadt | 13.6 | 3. | 2.6 |
| Leipzig | 12.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Magdeburg | 16.2 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| Neubrandenburg | 8.7 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Potsdam | 14.7 | 8.1 | 2.6 |
| Rostock | 11.7 | 6.2 | 2.8 |
| Schwerin | 15.6 | 4.3 | 1.5 |
| Suhl | 12.3 | 4.5 | 2.3 |

## HONECKER RECEIVES NEW SOVIET FORCES CHIEF

LD091045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN) -- On Friday SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, received the newly appointed commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Petr Lushev.

During the meeting in the house of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker congratulated Army Gen Lushev on his appointment to his new post. He wished him much success in his responsible work in the interests of securing peace and for further consolidation of the comprehensive cooperation and brotherhood-in-arms between the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army [NVA].

Army Gen Lushev expressed thanks for the cordial reception and assured the SED Central Committee general secretary that the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany will fulfill its internationalist duty to defend peace and socialism at all times in firm alliance with the GDR's working people and their NVA.

There was an exchange of views on the current military-political situation and on future development of the fraternal relations between the two parties, states, and armies. It was stressed that in view of the war danger that continues to emanate from imperialism and NATO, it is necessary to vigorously realize the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states and secure the defense of the community of socialist states at all times.

Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Egon Krenz and deputy minister of national defense, chief of the NVA Main Staff, and secretary of the GDR National Defense Council, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, participated in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement.

## SED CC GREETS 22D GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

AU051606 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed a congratulatory message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the delegates to the 22d Congress of the Progressive People's Party of Guyana (PPP). The message reads as follows:

Esteemed comrades: The SED Central Committee extends fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the 22d PPP Congress.

It is with great attention that we are watching the efforts of your party to strengthen the national independence of Guyana to open up a progressive social alternative.

The SED has placed the struggle against the imperialist policy of armament and confrontation, and the struggle for securing peace and improving international relations at the center of its activities. Along with the USSR and the other socialist states we endorse prevention of the militarization of space, termination of the arms race on earth, and averting of the threat to human existence created by the danger of a nuclear inferno.

It is under these circumstances that the collaboration between the SED and PPP acquires special importance for problems decisive for our peoples' vital interests.

The SED is ready to further deepen the trustful relations of many years standing between our parties also in the future, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades, we wish you a successful course in the deliberations of the 22d party congress in the interests of our common cause and for the benefit of the people of Guyana.

## MAROTHY TALKS WITH GDR ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

LD081912 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- In his office in parliament Thursday Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers received Hans Reichelt, deputy prime minister of the German Democratic Republic, minister of environment protection and water economy. Participating in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere were State Secretary Kalman Abraham, president of the National Office for Environment Protection and Nature Conservation, State Secretary Antal Kovacs, president of the National Water Authority, and also present was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary.

## BRIEFS

NEW ECUADORAN ENVOY -- Budapest, August 2 (MTI) -- On Friday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Bolivar Valladares Rueda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 2 Aug 85 LD]

AID TO VIETNAM — The Hungarian Solidarity Committee has presented the Vietnamese people with 38,000 metric tons of medicine, clothing, blankets, and food. The delivery was received today by the Vietnamese Solidarity Committee, which sent it to the country's northern border region. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 2 Aug 85 LD]

## SEVEN SOLIDARITY PRISONERS END HUNGER STRIKE

AU081522 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Seven of nine members of the banned trade union Solidarity imprisoned in Lecyca, southwest Poland, have ended a hunger strike to protest their prison conditions, Polish prison director Colonel Stanislaw Wrona said here today.

Colonel Wrona said the two other prisoners -- Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, aged 31, a former member of the underground Solidarity leadership (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee] and Jozef Sreniowski, aged 38, a Solidarity militant from Lodz -- were continuing the hunger strike begun August 2.

The two "are not being forced-fed but will be, in accordance with regulations, if they continue their action," said the colonel, noting that they are currently "in good physical condition."

Mr. Fraysniuk and Mr. Sreniowski were in the same cell and "only drinking water," he said.

## 3 AUGUST PZPR PLENUM PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

### Jaruzelski Address

AU081205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDA in Polish 6 Aug 85 p 3

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 3 August in Warsaw]

[Text] At today's plenum the Central Committee took a stand on the coming Sejm elections and listed the tasks in this connection for the entire party, as demonstrated by the resolution, which is our ideological and political directive for the coming months.

The party bears an enormous responsibility because its mission is to play the role of chief driving force behind the implementation of this program. Attitudes of party members that correspond to this role, the militancy of party echelons and organizations, and the positive realities created by us are the best election propaganda and agitation. That is why it is necessary to maintain increasing self-control and self-criticism vis-a-vis various weaknesses and features of evil, beginning with those present within our own ranks.

We want to follow the most valuable traditions of the entire period of People's Poland and the best experience of socialist parliamentarianism. The elections to the Sejm of the ninth term will be carried out in full accordance with the principles of our system and with our constitutional order, but we will seek to make them different from previous elections because this is what is demanded by the different times and conditions under which we live, and by the much richer experience and its lessons.

It is not as if we were approaching the elections with a festive picture of life; rather, we are approaching them with an undiluted, prosaic view of everyday life. We see reality as it is, with all that impedes progress and is backward, with all that is irritating and painful. At the same time, however, we see reality with its historic achievements, with the hopes, opportunities, and prospects to be found therein. We do not promise anything that cannot be fulfilled. We do not make bombastic proclamations.

Efforts used to be made, prior to elections, to paint the world in rosy colors. We have put this practice behind us. A series of measures has been implemented over the past 4 months, and for various communities it was not all that easy to accept them. Prices on some foodstuffs have been raised. Punishment for numerous categories of crimes has been made more severe. Amendments to the higher education act became essential. Appropriate sanctions have been brought to bear in relation to persons who persistently violated state order.

Some people are surprised: Why have we decided to do these things during this period? The answer is as follows: because we state the problems openly, because we respect our public -- we have trust in its common sense and its awareness of its own responsibility -- and because the path leading to trust and the credibility of the party and the people's authorities does not involve escape maneuvers or hollow gestures.

The distinctive feature of the plenum's discussion was the unanimity of proposals, evaluations, and tasks in just such a spirit. This is a good omen for the coming Sejm elections and the 10th party congress next year.

Unity, which is the "norm of norms" of Leninist democratic centralism, is an elementary imperative of the election campaign. There is and can be no place for the theses that are incompatible with the party's programmatic-political line. We know that every disagreement and every ambiguous hint will be exploited by our adversary to undermine the stability and credibility of our policy.

It is no coincidence that concoctions are now spouting forth, from the undergound and from hostile broadcasting centers, alleging that the line has been altered, that the process of renewal is about to breathe its last breath. The opponent knows that the party's strongest arguments are to be found precisely in continuity, in the consistency with which we proceed along the course set at the ninth congress.

We have found too many dramatic moments and turnarounds. What Poland needs, above all, is to be persistent in implementation; it needs the transformation of these provisions into facts that are tangible to everyone.

Comrades, the Poland of today, created by creative effort and work over the past 40 years, a socialist state that remains the same as far as its main essence and form are concerned, is at the same time a state that is different from the state before August 1980, different from the state that existed before December 1981, and different from what it was during the period of martial law and what it was 2 years ago. We do not throw a curtain of silence over anything that has taken place. It is essential to remember everything that we experienced, and this memory should always be alive. It is in this memory and in the transformation of this memory into a program of decisions and action that there lies the most important guarantee that neither deviations from the principles of socialism, nor the destructive wave of anarchy and destruction will ever take place again.

Over the past few years we have furnished a great many incontrovertible proofs, great and small alike, of this fact. We have lent our support to everything that was justified, correct, and curative in the protests of the summer of 1980.

We have also treated with understanding the issues which, as a result of the upheaval, were exaggerated and produced inaccurate evaluations and conclusions. Wehave made this especially obvious since 13 December [1981, date martial law declared]. With hindsight it can be seen better that the extraordinary measures to save the country were used consistently for democratic reforms. Despite great threats, the temptation to retrieve one's own and to settle old scores was rejected. The readiness to set aside the ill-fated legacy of the recent past, in the name of our joint future, was reaffirmed in practice.

At the seventh plenum, which was held soon after martial law was introduced, we declared most clearly:

"Martial law does not amount to freezing our reforms. Our actions confirm this. Planned reforms and laws that are the foundation for developing and consolidating socialist democracy can be implemented only under conditions of peace and calm. Despite various difficulties, we are determined to continue along this road. There can be no retreat from the line of socialist renewal."

We have kept our word and have not allowed our line to be softened and watered down through boundless opportunistic readiness to make compromises. We have also rejected the inclination to be satisfied with some cosmetic treatment of our line in order to turn it into a tactical screen, masking the rehabilitation of the old, compromised practices.

Nor have we forgotten the 1980 accords and the treachery of those who from the very beginning wanted the disintegration of socialism — which is one of the most dangerous deformations -- and not socialism without distortions.

The party and the state authorities have completely fulfilled the majority of resolutions signed in Szczecin, Gdansk, and Jastrzebie. On many matters we have gone even further and more boldly. However, there are clauses, the full implementation of which is made impossible today by hard realities, the harsh laws of the economy.

During these 5 years many conditions have changed, new problems have appeared, and challenges of the future have become more rigorous. That is why we have received with interest a National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] idea, recently put forward by Comrade Alfred Miodowicz, regarding a new social contract related to the national socio-economic plan for the immediate 5-year period. We are considering the manner comprehensively and in earnest.

That which was the most dramatic, although it is fresh in our memory, is further and further behind us. The tumult of heated political struggle is still going on on the sidelines, but along the main road the tendency for accord of all patriotic forces, for joint, well-organized work -- for that is the decisive factor -- is predominating ever more clearly.

The elections will be attended by people who yesterday were still divided by frequently deep divisions from the beginning of the eighties, and still-smoldering related feelings.

For some years now -- and the more so today -- millions of such people have been acting together. This is an extremely valuable fact and the result of goodwill, with which we have been and are removing obstacles on the road to accord and cooperation among Poles. Party assessments of extremely complex phenomena and tendencies that occurred in the former Solidarity contributed to this.

It is impossible to bring these tendencies to a common denominator; for, on the one hand, Solidarity had millions of members who put their hopes in it for life to be cleaned from deviations contrary to socialism and for effective action in the name of renewal. On the other hand, an assortment of antisocialist demagogues -- old and new -- manipulators, and counterrevolutionary adventurers found an outlet in it.

Thus the potential for socialist renewal and for antisocialist destruction was contained in one movement. The latter direction came out on top in the leading bodies of Solidarity and in its fast-growing apparatus. It determined the main stream of the program, its organizational and publishing activity. But this was not, because it could not have been, the line of the majority of participants in the movement. Many of them were leaving, others were giving up their activity, and they were reluctant to take part in actions destructive to the country. They viewed the actions of the extremists with growing distrust.

The extremists suffered defeat because of the way in which the workers and public saw their slogans change. Betraying the aspirations voiced during the summer of 1980, they alienated themselves from the masses on which they were counting. The question is sometimes asked: What became of Solidarity members? Where are they today? An honest answer reveals the falsehood of those who peddle the thesis that the authorities and the public are at loggerheads. Former Solidarity members account for the majority of the base of the new union movement and of the authorities of this movement at all levels. They account for a significant proportion of the members of workers councils and other self-management bodies, of public organizations, scientific associations and creative associations. Numerous members of the former Solidarity have found themselves among the councillors elected during last year's elections. It is highly probable that they will also put forward their candidacies as Sejm deputies. This is to say nothing of the fact that thousands of party members who used to belong to Solidarity are active within our ranks. Such people are also present in this hall.

Someone could ask why it is that I am not quoting exact figures. The answer is because we do not know them. Faithful to the principle formulated at the seventh plenum that we do not ask anyone whence they come, we do not keep such statistical data. Where such questions are asked, the party's line is violated. We can state with complete conviction that the fact that the elections will take place under such conditions, rather than different conditions, and in such an atmosphere, is a great achievement for those who during the most difficult period were together with socialist Poland.

However, this achievement is also shared by those who had gradually been joining us and who despite bitterness, various sore points, reservations, and doubts, refrained from participating in adventurist actions, rejected antistate slogans, and chose the path of calm, work, and observance of the law.

Therefore they have made a contribution of their own to the fact that the irreconcilable enemies of socialism, those who continue to be hopelessly marooned in the dying underground structures and who attempt to indulge in political conjuring tricks on the surface of our life, are having to shout so much louder, and there are fewer listeners willing to hear them.

Their line is a negation of everything. They do not put forward positive solutions to any issue. Trade unions? No, they belong to the regime. Self-management? No, because it is not ours. Elections? no, because they are their elections. Work? No, because it is not for us. It is difficult to call it opposition. It is a downright pathological example of political madness. The party does not forget and will not forget the fact that accord also means struggle with what impedes and threatens it.

It is a struggle waged, above all, with political methods. However, should the necessity arise, the struggle will also be waged with the use of resources to protect the state order. However, we have never and we do not push anyone into hostile positions against their will.

The path of socialist construction is a broad one. It is not those who aim for the good of People's Poland, proceeding by the side of this road, that are the opponents. The opponents are those who attempt to erect barricades along this path.

There is still no shortage of controversial problems in our country, of old and new contradictions. Various interests crisscross and collide with one another. From the historical perspective, including the most recent period in our history, differing attitudes to and interpretations of the world took shape; various types of motivation, various kinds of convictions, and various views took shape. This is a fact we certainly take into consideration and will continue to take into consideration fully.

It is the party's aim that out of and through this variety, understanding and accord on issues most vital for the nation and the state should strengthen and that, while disputes on philosophy of life and ideology are inevitable, the sense of that which is superior and common should predominate.

We do not question anybody's criticism if it is not stimulated by negation. That which is directed against irregularities and all evil supports our struggle and is concrete assistance in the construction of socialism without distortions. In the preelection debate our party counts on public assessment precisely in that spirit. Nobody in the party has the right to ignore justified causes of public, of people's discontent. We do not treat bitterness over real complaints, waste of energies and means; inefficiency and callousness; manifestations of idleness, craftiness, and speculation; abuse of position; cliquishness; and loftiness as a position inspired by opponents. Marxist-Leninist principles require precise differentiation between the undermining of socialism and criticism of the weak points in its realization. The first one is hostile, the second indispensable.

In a poll conducted recently by the Public Opinion Research Center, more than half the participants replied in the negative to a question on whether the authorities were taking actions against the return of crises. It was probably a subjective feeling, but it must be taken into account. On this matter it is not so much that statistics should be the cause of joy or worry, but above all that each **and every instance of** transgression of norms that are in force in the socialist state, each proverbial rotten apple, should be the cause of alarm.

One must not allow the level of stabilization achieved to be treated as a kind of authorization for a relapse into old habits, for breaching statutory principles, legal regulations, moral norms, and for a high-handed manner and selfishness. In recent years the party has swept out quite a few evils. We shall not abandon this. It is our duty not to miss anything in the criticism of the working people, but we must also keep in mind that apart from just criticism, demogogy, denunciations, and slanders also occur. We must take care that nobody is harmed, and if someone is harmed, we should have courage to admit it and clear that person of false accusations.

The new, stricter legal regulations and the penal procedure have been in force for only a month. The first data prove that they are beginning to fulfill their disciplinary and preventive role.

I would also like to mention the entering of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate into the very important area of housing allocation. An old worker activist from Silesia wrote me a letter in which he presented deviations he knew about in this sphere. We are counting on similar cases not being overloked by social controllers, who are supported by the party and state authorities. We shall tighten up the struggle against drunkenness. There is still too little consistency here; too many links among some party and administration members, and too many links even among some of the leadership cadres. This cannot be justified in any way. We acknowledge with appreciation the church's action "August Without Alcohol." Let us hope that the results will be better than last year, but it is a question of having the whole year without alcohol, not only one month, to free Poland from this plague.

Comrades, Sejm elections naturally concern matters of the greatest importance for the nation and state. We wish them to take their appropriate leading place in the subjects of conferences, meetings, conversations, and discussions. But the division into great and small matters is a conventional one. Frequently the greatest problems of our life conceal themselves within many smaller ones. For a great majority of the citizens, the road to understanding programmatic provisions and slogans is marked by that which is visible, tangible, and perceptible, by the hard facts that are encountered every day.

The election campaign gives the party an opportunity for reflection -- together with our allies and with nonparty members -- on where have we succeeded and where we have failed, where are we moving ahead and where we are tottering on the brink, and what gives rise to satisfaction and about what to worry. That will become a starting point for further homework and further transformations. Facts provide the best argument; nothing can replace them. They are created by party activists and members, echelons and organizations, and the state and economic apparatus. All in all it is not the question of ourselves being to our liking, but of deserving the confidence and high opinion of those whom we lead and serve at the same time.

We are getting ready for the elections on the basis of the economy as it really is. It is extremely difficult to arrive at the best possible solutions in an economic situation that is so thoroughly complicated as the one we are continuing to master. We have not been able to calculate and foresee everything correctly. We have made various errors.

The policy we submit to public assessment during elections puts one under an obligation for openness and sincerity, for keeping the working class and all of society informed on solutions that cannot be omitted, on problems that must be solved, and at the same time on burdens, spread out fairly, that must be borne to catch up with lost time.

"If we are not afraid to tell the truth, however bitter," Lenin said, "we will certainly be able to learn how to overcome absolutely all difficulties."

Without embellishing anything, we have the right to state: Our economy has been progressing for the past few years. The economic reform is being implemented and is improving. Industrial and farm production continues to increase, as does national income. The flow of consumer goods to shops is increasing, albeit slowly, and we continue to abandon the rationing of food. Our cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries continues to develop, and we are gradually returning to the capitalist markets. We have many interesting examples of intensive efforts to promote technological progress, which is an especially important issue.

I shall recall the 14th plenum from less than 2 years ago. Direct threats and long-term challenges were discussed there. The challenges have remained, but the threats are gradually receding. We were talking, then, about development in the future tense. We are starting to use the present tense. This is far too little in relation to needs, but very much in relation to the state of the economy, which was rolling downward at the end of the seventies, and at the beginning of the eighties underwent a real earthquake and was deregulated in almost every aspect.

Let us recall the billions of borrowed dollars flowing into Poland every year in the decade of the seventies. Today huge sums flow out to service this debt. The burden of imperialist, especially American restrictions overlapped with this. The losses caused by that so far exceed half of our debt to Western countries.

I shall recall one more extremely difficult condition: the new and highest wave of demographic growth in the postwar period. Keeping pace with the tasks resulting from this in the area of social benefits; building and equipping schools, kindergartens, and the health service -- supplying all that is indispensable -- is a great national duty.

The economic and technological race is continuing. It is ever faster, ever more ruthless. This race gives rise, above all, to the requirement that our production base be modernized. To summarize: We must agree that a strong, work-intensive economy is a must in order to arrive at a lasting solution to our country's key problems, to cope with the requirements of the growing generations entering life; to improve the standard of life of a significant proportion of the materially handicapped community, of old-age pensioners and retired people; to improve supplies to the population, to ensure that an apartment is available to each family; to protect man's natural environment; and to have a health service, education, and culture. Here you have the range of problems we wish to tackle during our election campaign. The conditions are difficult. The tasks are extraordinarily complex. Hence the need for as extensive a discussion of these issues as possible. It is not as if we had all wisdom or ready remedies: We shall jointly search for answers. The 5-year plan should contain them. The plan will not be able to be overimpressive. It will not have the forecasts that at one time were so fashionable and that were so difficult to account for when the time came. However, a modest plan can be a great plan through its concrete content. through its realism, and through setting in motion effective and progressive methods.

This year's economic results will influence the shape of the 5-year plan in no small measure. The truism that it is today that you work for your tomorrow assumes a particularly profound meaning in this context.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee, to greet the workers, the intelligentsia, and the work forces toiling throughout the country in order to catch up with the backlogs that arose at the beginning of the year. Let us also address warm words to all farmers and all those supporting them in this year's difficult harvest. Effective work, saving, efficiency, and discipline are also people's decisions and what people choose.

Comrades, the most important act of democracy is before us. For this reason, and bearing in mind the election law for the people's councils, we have expanded the constitutional and legal formula of the Sejm elections. At the same time we have strengthened the socialist nature of these elections, one that is in line with our political principles and crucially differs from the election practices in capitalist countries.

We appreciate the importance of the Western electoral practices for the working people in the West. They have fought for generations for their right to vote. This struggle was marked by ruthless oppression, exploitation, violence, and frequently by merciless terror. However, we all know that even the most lofty achievements of bourgeois democracy are shot through with much sham, cheap publicity, and showiness.

The meaning of democracy for us is not manipulation on the surface of life, but activity in the depth of life, in order to promote mutually interdependent political, economic, and social rights and to increase one's sense of duty and responsibility vis-a-vis one's country, of which one is a true master.

The new procedure by which candidates for deputies are proposed is an important step in this direction. The candidates are people of agreement, socialist renewal, patriotic responsibility, and social duty. They are members of the PZPR and the allied parties, and they are nonparty people.

In line with the rules adopted by the previous Central Committee plenum, today we have recommended a group of PZPR candidates for Sejm deputies. We primarily expect from them that they strengthen and confirm the people's trust in our party, that they increase the credibility of our intentions and the methods of their implementation, and that they do this through their attitudes, militancy, and good decisions.

They will be assisted in this by the recent law on the rights and duties of Sejm deputies. In this way those who effectively discharged their duties during the eighth term of the Sejm have provided the right instructions for their successors.

Our entire party is facing enormous work connected with evaluating the proposed candidates because of the new forms of preelection activities. Party echelons, primary party organizations, local activity groups, and all comrades with whom the party entrusts the organization of preelection meetings, should ensure that they are efficient, lively, spontaneous, meaningful, penetrating in evaluations, and responsible in decisionmaking.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is to play an especially important role in organizing and carrying through the election campaign. The PRON election declaration discloses the whole truth about the country's situation, which is still difficult, about the improving prospects for our development, and about the determination with which we will implement the party's political line and the platform of the entire coalition of our people's creative forces.

There would be no exaggeration in stating that in October this year Poland will again be looked at by the whole world, by friends with the hope that the elections will confirm the process of stabilization and the strengthening of the Poles' accord -- and they surely will not be disappointed -- and by enemies with reverse expectations, which will not be fulfilled. We have proved that our country will not be a pawn in somebody else' game. We will confirm it distinctly once again in the elections.

We suggest to journalists who in the past gave our country catastrophic assessments and the blackest forecast: Come and see how they have materialized. If you like, you can sit opposite the polling stations and count, using your fingers, abaci, or even computers, as long as you do not use preplanned, preprogrammed election results. The question is: Will they decide to present the true picture?

It is true that not so long ago Poland's international position was being eroded. It was not infrequently being treated like a listing tree. Its allied credibility was weakening.

Its international prestige, achieved through hard work, was falling from week to week. We have succeeded in reversing that. Socialist Poland will not allow any of its international achievements to be taken away. It was in our capital where the political and defensive treaty, which bears the capital's name, of states of real socialism was extended in April.

The recent, particularly important session of the CEMA took place here. There are more and more visits and bilateral meetings. The return of our state to the area of international political, economic and cultural life is a fact. Every vote will count in the confirmation of this. Let 13 October document the support of the decisive majority of the nation for the socialist system, for the development prospects of Poland, for its alliances and its proper place in the world, and for its policy of peace and cooperation among nations.

The PZPR does not want an electoral victory for itself. Our nation and our homeland. Poland will win the elections!

## Resolution on Election Tasks

AU081315 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Aug 85 p 1

["Resolution on Party Tasks During Campaign for Elections to the Sejm of the PPR"]

[Text] 1. The PZPR Central Committee approves the contents and instructions of the Politburo report "Party Tasks During Campaign for Elections to the Sejm of the PPR." It also approves the speech of PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The proposals submitted during the plenun discussion and not included in this resolution will be presented by the Politburo for approval at the next Central Committee plenum.

2. The Central Committee states that the Sejm of the eighth term, which worked under especially complicated political, economic, and social conditions, actively discharged its function of supreme power in the country and helped promote the program for socialist renewal and national agreement adopted by the ninth party congress.

The Central Committee highly evaluates the activities of the Sejm PZPR group and states that the group correctly implemented party policy in the Sejm. The Central Committee praises and thanks the deputies for their dedication in helping to strengthen the socialist state.

In view of the positive experience of the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm of the eighth term, the Central Committee takes the view that a similar council should be appointed to the new Sejm. The Central Committee enjoins the Sejm PZPR group to propose that such a council be appointed to the new Sejm.

3. The Central Committee supports the PRON election declaration as a joint election platform, with whicn the party and all PRON signatories will go to the Sejm. The party attaches special importance to the effective fulfillment of the leading role of the workers class among people, to intensifying the worker-peasant alliance, to increasing the intelligentsia's role in the life of the people, and to harmonious cooperation among all working people. It hopes that all people, especially young people, will be committed and militant in creating a favorable future for our socialist fatherland. The party believes that it is politically important to expand democracy -- which is a source of the country's increased strength -- to improve the democratic methods of government, and to ensure that state and self-government institutions are effective in their actions.

The party is for a general and principled application of the prevailing principles of cadre policy, for modernizing the economy, for decisively accelerating scientific-technological progress, for fostering responsible and creative civic attitudes, for providing ever better conditions for the cultural and intellectual development of individuals and thereby ensuring the people's moral image, for equality of all before the law, and for guaranteeing personal security for everyone. The Central Committee enjoys party organizations, committees and party members to make extensive efforts to propagate the PRON election declaration.

The Central Committee deems it desirable for the electorate to be extensively informed during the election campaign about the implementation of local programs and proposals adopted during the recent elections to the people's councils.

4. The Central Committee declares its full support for the candidates that the PRON National Council proposed for the national list of candidates for Sejm deputies and grants party recommendations to the PZPR candidates on this list.

5. The Central Committee enjoins voivodship committees and party members active in voivodship election conventions to make efforts to ensure that the regional election lists include candidates who are known for their immaculate moral-political attitudes, who are distinguished for their work performance, who are sensitive to social problems and to affairs of individuals, and who can guarantee that they will effectively discharge their duties as Sejm deputies for the good of the electorate and all the people in line with the constitutional principles of the PPR system.

6. The Central Committee enjoins party members and candidate members and party organizations and committees to comprehensively assist PRON echelons in organizing and carrying through civic consultative meetings, which should become a place of civic talks among Poles about issues of utmost importance for our fatherland's future. It is the duty of party members and candidate members to actively participate in the election campaign.

7. The elections to the PPR Sejm are a great political event for all our people. Active participation in the election campaign and in the elections is a democratic right and a patriotic duty of every citizen of People's Poland and is a form of his impact on the course of public affairs. A favorable course of elections to the Sejm will attest to the intensifying stabilization of our country's sociopolitical situation and will add to the internal strength of our country and to its position in the international arena. The Central Committee enjoins party members and candidate members to create a sociopolitical atmosphere that will favor general participation of our citizens in the Sejm elections on 13 October 1985.

Signed: PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 3 Aug 1985

ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS AT PRON COUNCIL MEETING

LD022222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 2 Aug 85

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Professor Marian Orzechowski at 2 August session of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, esteemed council: The Executive Council Presidium of the PRON National Council presents to the esteemed council the draft national electoral list for the PPR Sejm.

It is the result of conceptual work, numerous discussions, and consultation by leading groups of the signatories of the PRON declaration of 20 July 1982 and many social organizations and movements constituting the fabric of the socialist system of democracy.

The importance of the decision to be made today by the National Council on behalf of and by the mandate of PRON is great. All of us, members of the National Council, feel the burden emerging from this responsibility to society and to the state. Our decision does not just mean a formal decision on the selection of candidates for 50 and 460 deputies' mandates. There is much more involved. The final and irrevocable decision lies with the electorate. On 13 October 1985 that electorate will have the sovereign decision on who will enter the Sejm and what its personnel profile will be.

The national list, proposed for the attention, consideration, and decision of the National Council, is therefore a proposal addressed to the electors. The point is for it to obtain their trust and assent.

Esteemed council, the decision we are to make is a link in a broader process, the process of socialist renewal and national accord, and a narrower process, a constituent part of socialist renewal: the elections. For PRON this process did not just begin today. The initial stage of its participation in the election process for the Sejm was the discussion on the form of the new electoral law. We state with satisfaction that the majority of comments and opinions contained in the stance of the PRON National Council were taken into account by the legislator. The election regulations defined the role and tasks of the movement in the preparations for elections to the supreme body of state authority. The first of these was the drawing up of an election declaration, a political platform for the elections. The obligation was fulfilled. The election declaration addressed to society and to the authorities is a register of the problems, opportunities, and tasks that we will have to cope with together in the future; to overcome the effects of the crisis, we will have to create reliable premises for meeting the civilizational challenges that we are and will be confronted with.

The goals and values contained in the declaration give rise to reflection on the present day; on the key issues of the country's development; on its conditioning factors. It is PRON's ambition and desire to be the incentive for the shaping of aware civil attitudes and behavior; for the creation of a climate favorable for the importance of the election act itself; and for releasing social and professional activeness. In the declaration, our movement has defined its credo: its for and its against.

It expresses truths that are only obvious. That is the very reason why they should constantly be recalled. PRON is for the modernization of the economy; for a definite acceleration of scientific and technological progress; and for shaping responsible, active, and creative civic attitudes. It is against laziness and (?poor) labor discipline; bad management and extravagance; shoddy workmanship and waste, in the name of concern for the good name of Poland, the dignity of the nation and state.

PRON is also for the consolidation of the state, for extending and improving the democratic methods of exerting authority, and for efficient activity by state and self-management institutions. It is against attempts to weaken the state, anarchy and lawlessness, and violating the law and public order.

PRON stands for, and is in favor of, the consolidation and good of the family, for the upbringing of the younger generation as aware and responsible citizens, for care taken over the moral countenance of the community and over culture in interhuman relations, and is in favor of mutual goodwill.

It is against social pathology, alcoholism and drug addiction, parasitism and thievery, cliquishness and bribery, anarchy and favoritism. PRON stands for legal equality, for the observance of the regulations and principles of social coexistence that are in force in the state by all, and for the functioning of the organs of the state within the powers legally granted it.

It is against private exploitation, speculation, unjustified income not originating from honest, socially valued work, against the violation by anyone at all of the principle of law and order. PRON stands for and is in favor of a Poland that is (?active) and safe, for the right of every nation and man to live in peace, for disarmament and international detente so that the states of the contemporary world can solve their problems without using force.

PRON is against the policy of confrontation, against all attempts to undermine the peaceful harmony in Europe and other continents, against the claims to our western and northern lands. PRON is in favor of an active role for Poland and the socialist community on the international arena, for the influence of citizens on the foreign policy of the state. With particular satisfaction we accept as a movement the initiative by the premier of the Polish Government, announced in connection with his expected speech at the 40th UN General Assembly session. PRON considers that the decision to define the official stance of Poland in key issues of the contemporary world, on the basis of the voices and opinions of Poles, is a highly significant precedent that serves the consolidation of the subjective role of citizens in the state. The Executive Committee Presidium of the PRON National Council is convinced that in this national debate, which so splendidly enriches the electoral campaign, there will be no lack of voices and opinions from the councils, cells, and activists of the movement.

May it please the council: We endorse today, and next we shall present them to the National Electoral Council, the candidate deputies of the national electoral list. This is a new institution in Polish Sejm electoral law. Besides this year's parliamentary elections in Hungary, it has so far not been applied in any socialist state. Its essence arises from the 40-years experience of our electoral system, especially from the experience of the crisis and socialist renewal. It takes into account the sociopolitical realities of the country. It expresses the (?shaped) and strengthening allied manner of discharging power, as well as the achieved degree of national accord. The objective and sense of the national list is to create the possibility for such people to stand as candidates to the Sejm who are known in the country, whose political, social, scientific, and economic activity is representative of the whole state, is national in character. (?Their) linkage with a definite electoral constituency -- especially given a lack of a natural connection between the candidate with the constituency -- would be an artificial construction, reminiscent of badly adopted social opinions and practices of making decisions from above.

The national list, as was stressed in the Sejm debate, is such a departure from hitherto solutions that it can be considered an attempt to overcome a certain artificiality and window dressing, the creation of conditions for greater authenticity in the process of selecting candidates. The right, granted by law to the PRON National Council, to submit candidates for the national list, arises from the character of the movement, from the cooperation in it of the party and allied parties, the associations of lay Catholics and Christians, numerous social organizations, and nonparty citizens.

Thus the PRON National Council is the body that is most predisposed towards putting forward candidates, since it is a representative body of the broadest political and territorial range.

Within the framework of these general principles, there are also included the principles for forming the national list of candidates. There are also here certain specific features that result from the character of the national list itself and the character of our movement. First of all, the national list has been treated as the list of national accord and constructed on the basis of the principles guiding our movement. Second, there exists a special preference for nonparty people. The national list contains 50 candidates who (?were) put forward by the National Council Presidium; of these, 33 percent are not party members. These are persons of unquestionable intellectual and moral authority. Among them there are representatives of parties, social movements and organizations, Catholics, and representatives of other major faiths represented in Poland in the Polish Ecumentical Council.

On behalf of the Executive Committee Presidium I am asking the esteemed council to approve the draft national list. Its adoption will constitute a confirmation of the nature of our movement and the significant expression of the national accord. At the same time I am asking for the approval of the resolution that empowers the National Council Presidium to submit, to the National Electoral Council, additional candidates in exceptional and particularly justified cases. The elections, the composition of the national list -- are a matter of special significance to the state, but are also always a human cause. One must take into consideration unexpected cirucmstances, fate and circumstances that are not yet known or envisaged by us. I wish to give an assurance, on behalf of the presidium, that if such an event occurs, it will be guided by the explained principles applied in formulation of the national list.

URBAN 30 JULY CONFERENCE ON SEJM LAWS, LIS CASE

AU081006 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Aug 85 p 6

["Transcript" of press conference with foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 30 July]

[Excerpt] Dominique Garrand, AFP: Mr Minister, could you give us information on the three militiamen who have been accused of causing the death of a person in Wabienice in 1984 and whose trial commenced in Olesnica in July but was adjourned until September? Are the three people still militiamen?

Urban: I know nothing about this case and this trial. I can only assure you that if somebody has indeed been accused by the prosecutor of causing death, he can no longer perform militia service functions. Those are the general principles observed by the Interior Ministry, in accordance with the disciplinary rules in force there. However, I cannot relate all this to this particular case because I do not know whether there is really any case involving three militiamen and a trial in Olesnica.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Last week Sejm Deputy Osmanczyk and others in the Sejm criticized the number of laws the Sejm had examined and adopted at the latest session. They said that the laws had been improperly worked out and insufficiently prepared, and that there were too many of them. Could you comment, and also tell us how many it has had to alter?

Urban: The Sejm indeed adopted many laws at its last session, most of which were put forward by the government. This has been an exceptionally hard-working term of office. But this is because the times are exceptional. We have had very profound socialist transformations, as well as the implementation of economic reform, which has brought with it a huge package of laws. Few of the adopted laws have been amended.

Most have been carefully and correctly prepared by the government despite the hurry and the pressure of work, though I do not say that the remarks by deputies and the very large number of corrections and alterations have not justified direct or indirect criticism of the way the government prepares laws. I would have to provide concrete examples if I were to say so. In a word, criticism that there has been an overproduction of laws seems to me unjustified. I think that if there had been fewer laws, some deputies might have criticized the government for lacking reformatory energy.

Guenter Schubert, ZDF: A few weeks ago you told us about a plan to set up an international journalists tribunal to assess the honesty of work of foreign correspondents. Has this plan matured in some way, and has anything involved in this become concrete? Could you tell us something about this subject?

Urban: Studies on this subject are continuing. Consultations have also been held on the matter with representatives of the PPR Association of Journalists.

Donald Forbes: Mr Minister, could you tell us how many political prisoners there are currently in detention? Second, do you think Lis and his colleagues will have their sentences revised before the Sejm election?

Urban: Concerning the Gdansk case, the sentences were passed on 14 June. Applications for written substantiations of the sentences have been made by the prosecutor, all the defense attorneys, and the three accused. The written substantiations were prepared and sent to the parties concerned on 23 July. However, there is no forecast for a revision of the sentence. This being so, and it being unkown whether the accused and their defense attorneys will apply for a revision, there is even less possibility of speaking about a date for a hearing for this purpose.

Today the total number of detainees you ask about is 202: 176 in temporary detention and 26 convicted persons. However, various other -- high -- figures are given in the West. I do not know if thre is still any newspaper that believes in the unreliable sources that give such information. Nor do I know how such figures are arrived at. I have before me a transcript of a 22 July Radio Free Europe program that says Polish television shows every day, without any cover-up, scenes of youth camps, and holds talks with young prisoners in these camps. So if we include among prisoners all the children and young people who are staying in summer camps, which is what Radio Free Europe is doing, then of course the number of prisoners in Poland is colossal right now.

WARSAW NOTES VISIT BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

LD081738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A group of seven members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by Neal Smith, Democrat from Iowa, has visited Poland. During meetings with representatives of the government, the Polish stand on U.S. policy toward our country, Polish-American relations, and the main assumptions of our foreign policy were presented. The guests were also briefed on the most important elements of the reform program being implemented in sociopolitical and economic spheres.

Representatives of the Polish authorities confirmed our country's interest in improving relations between the two states, pointing out that departure from the existing policy toward Poland by the U.S. Administration is an indispensable condition for that.

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA VISITS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

1 Aug Arrival

AU011936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1985 -- Chen Muhua, alternate member of the political party, state councillor, chairman for China of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, arrived in Bucharest on August 1, in the evening, at head of an economic delegation, to attend the works of the sixth session of the commission.

Chen Muhua was greeted at the Otopeni Airport by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman of Romania of the commission.

Economic Commission Meeting

AU021348 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1316 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/8/1985 -- Starting August 2 Bucharest hosts the sixth session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration.

The delegations of the two countries are headed by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the commission, and Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, chairman for China in the commission. In the spirit of the understandings agreed upon during the summit interviews, they look into the measures to be taken to develop and deepen further the mutually advantageous relations of collaboration between Romania and China, in keeping with the continuously growing potential of their national economies.

Conclusion of Session

AU081447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1401 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/8/1985 -- The proceedings of the sixth session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on August 8.

The current stage of bilateral economic relations was examined and measures of collaboration in production and technology and production and technical specialization, in various fields of activity, to the growth of mutual goods exchanges over the five-year period spanning 1986-1990.

At the end of the works, the co-chairmen of the parties to the commission -- Ion Dinca, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian first deputy premier, and Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, signed the protocol of the session.

CPC ACTIVISTS' 25 JUL-8 AUG VISIT REPORTED

AU081833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 08.08.1985 -- On August 8, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Wang Shoudao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, who paid a fact-finding and recreation visit to Romania over July 25-August 8 upon the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, the links of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples were highlighted and emphasis was placed on the two sides' wish to continuously develop and strengthen them on multiple planes, in the spirit of the talks conducted and understandings reached during the Romanian-Chinese summits in Bucharest and Beijing, in the interest of the building of the new social system in Romania and China, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

During their visit to Romania, the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, of the party committees of the counties of Constanta, Braila and Brasov. At the same time, the Chinese guests visited industrial, farming and learning units, as well as sociocultural establishments both in the capital city and in the aforesaid counties.

CEAUSESCU ENDS CONSTANTA VISIT, GOES TO GALATI

AU080817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0812 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/8/1985 -- After the two-days' working visit paid to important economic units in Constanta County, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a new working dialogue with working people in Galati County in the morning of August 8. The first visit was to the big iron and steel combine in Galati, which turns out more than 50 per cent of Romania's steel production, a large part of its products being exported in more than 30 countries.

The Romanian head of state's visit to Galati Port continues.

Activities in Galati County

AU081900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1538 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/8/1985 -- Thursday, August 8, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met representative working collectivities of Galati.

In continuation of his previous days' working dialogue with people of Constanta County, President Nicolae Ceausescu's new meeting with the furnace and rolling mill operators as well as steelworkers of Romania's biggest and most uptodate metal industry citadel, with the shipbuilders of Galati was an opportunity for a thorough and many-sided analysis of the actions that are taken to fulfill all plan indicators for this year and the whole five-year period most efficiently, of the preparations for the attainment of next five-year plan's tasks by the strong worker detachment in Galati town and county.

The working visit began at the Galati iron-and-steel combine the first unit of which -- the No. 1 thick sheet mill -- started operation in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu in September 1966. Since then, the RCP general secretary has many a time been in the midst of Galati steelworkers. New and outstanding units of the steel industry were erected upon instructions from the RCP and Romanian state leader. Today, the combine comprises eight coking plants, six furnaces, four steel works, continuous sheet mills, thick sheet mills hot and cold strip mills. Galati contributes more than half of the country's production of pig iron, steel and rollings that have been used for the most representative objectives of the Ceausescu era.

Basic production departments of the combine were seen round, occasioning a survey of significant data on how this major metallurgical centre of the country has developed, particularly since the historic Ninth RCP Congress, with special reference to its contribution to Romania's economic progress. The visit showed the metalworkers' concern to develop and apply new, high-efficiency technologies apt further to cut down on raw and subsidiary material, energy and fuel requirements.

The remarkable advantages of steel degasing in vacuum units were shown at the No. 1 steel works, with the emphasis on the substantially higher quality of steels for nuclear power plants, the aviation industry and high-technology products.

New sheet grades made in the cold strip mills, also according to modern technological processes, for the electronics and electrical, car and food industries were also shown and information was supplied on the progress of construction work on a new cold strip mill.

Next to be visited was the site of a large welded pipe-making department. The foundation is now being laid, with the assembly of the equipment -- fully supplied by the country's industry -- due to start before the end of the year. The RCP general secretary urged that firm action be taken, also in future, for a high rate of both construction and assembly work.

At the No. 2 thick sheet mill, the stress was on the successful tests in the manufacture of very wide thick sheets. Appreciating the results of the advanced techniques, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that further action be taken for the diversification of rollings output to meet as fully as possible the rising demands of the national economy and for export.

The visit continued at the Galati shipyard, a major economic unit of the country, which has strongly developed since the Ninth RCP Congress. A modest shipbuilding plant twenty years ago, it has grown, through the care of the party general secretary, into a modern shipyard. The value of capital assets has increased four-five times since 1965, accounting for an over eleven times rise in ship production.

More than two hundred ships have been built in twenty years, of which 190 sea vessels in a range from 4,500 to 55,000 dwt. Among the latest are a 35,000-dwt oil tanker, and Ro-Ro horizontal loading vessels with ultra-modern equipment. The shipyard also made offshore drilling platforms -- "Gloria", "Orizont", "Prometeu" and "Fortuna" operating off the Black Sea coast -- alongside the "Atlas" rig that has recently left for Constanta to be assembled in place. The working people's efforts to improve manufacturing technologies, ship quality and reliability show in a production renewal of 68 percent.

The RCP general secretary voiced his appreciation of all that, and asked for more firmness in updating technologies and production, and better utilizing metal.

In the offshore drilling platform manufacturing section -- where assembly work on the two parts of the No. 6 platform is nearing completion as work on the No. 7 rig is well under way -- the RCP and Romanian state leader asked for a higher pace in the implementation of the shipbuilding programme and urged the relevant ministry to take steps for the manufacture of all planned types of ships. Another problem that was taken up was that of 100 percent shipbuilding integration, up from the present more than 90 percent through the assimilation of Romanian equipment and plant.

The dry dock was visited next where the first 35,000-dwt Romanian tanker is being built. This is a highly complex ship that proves the measure of the collectivity's capabilities to supply high-tech products to the national economy and foreign partners.

At the end of the visit, in the big square of Galati town, a great civic rally was addressed by RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, who made an important speech.

NAVAL COMMAND TELEGRAM TO CEAUSESCU ON NAVY DAY

AU061319 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Aug 85 p 5

[Telegram from the Naval Command to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Navy Day]

[Text] On the traditional celebration of Navy Day in the SR of Romania navy personnel ask you to receive their best and most profound sentiments of love and gratitude for the outstanding concern you constantly show, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- ardent revolutionary militant and patriot, eminent leader of the fatherland's socialist destiny, and prominent personality of international life -- in promoting our nation's flourishing in all areas, strengthening its defense capability, and raising the combat capacity of the Romanian Army and Navy.

The celebration of Navy Day in the glorious jubilee year of the 20th anniversary of the ninth party congress, which started an era that definitely entered our people's consciousness under the symbolic name of "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era," gives us an opportunity to reiterate our feeling of profound patriotic pride in the fact that one of the great achievements of this period was the creation of the modern Navy, equipped with combat installations built by our naval constructors and trained and educated in a revolutionary spirit. Our Navy has become a reliable shield of our beloved fatherland's waters.

A result of 20 years of glorious achievements, today our Navy has become a strong combat weapon with a high level of combat and political training. It has been trained in the spirit of the requirement and principles of our military doctrine and it is indissolubly linked with the party's and people's ideals, ready at any time to fulfill the tasks included in the great documents of the 13th party congress and to carry out its mission in accordance with the directive on the Army's military and political preparedness.

The working visit with which you and Comrade Elena Ceausescu honored us on the eve of Navy Day -- your visit to our units in Mangalia and the inauguration of the battle cruiser Muntenia -- marked a new point in the chronicle of the development and modernization of the Navy and the continuous increase in the combat and political training of crews.

At this festive moment our military sailors highly honor and value everything you have done and continue to do for the development of the Romanian Navy and express profound gratitude for your permanent concern with strengthening the Navy's power and capacity, supplying it with modern combat weapons and equipment, and creating wonderful conditions for training and educating personnel.

Inspired by your worthy example of work and life, we share the feelings of great admiration and boundless devotion of all the sons of our socialist nation and reiterate our determination to implement the great targets of the 13th party congress. Together with the entirety of the Armed Forces and nation, we make a sacred pledge to always be ready to defend the revolutionary achievements, independence, and sovereignty of the SR of Romania.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP CC'S DAVID

AU090653 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Maputo (AGERPRES) 8/8/1985 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, in Maputo when the Mozambican head of state received Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, co-chairman of the joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation. During the talks conducted on the occasion, questions were approached related to the continuous development of economic collaboration on multiple plane between Romania and Mozambique.

U.S. NAVY SHIPS CALL AT PORT OF CONSTANTA

AU081832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/8/1985 -- On the morning of August 8, the U.S. "Kidd" and "Doyle" vessels called at the port of Constanta. The same day, Vice Admiral F.B. Kelso, accompanied by a party of American officers, paid formal calls on the mayor of the Municipality of Constanta and the commander of the Navy. The guests laid floral wreaths at the Monument of Victory in Constanta.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

AU081819 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1620 GMT 8 Aug

[Report by Karl Stipsitz]

[Text] "It cannot get worse, we thought at the beginning of the '80's, but it has gotten worse every year" -- this sentence can be heard in Romania very often. The Romanians have become a people without hope. There is little food, the queues in front of the shops do not get shorter, the repression by the secret police -- Securitate -- is growing stronger, and everyday life becomes duller and duller.

"Romania is the Ethiopia of the Balkans," say cynical Western diplomats in Bucharest. This is a daring comparison. Nobody has to starve in Romania, but the little food not subject to rationing -- eggs, canned fish, and Cuban rum -- is only enough to survive. Meat, sugar, and butter have been rationed for years.

The ration stamp, however, is no guarantee that one gets the goods one needs. In mid-June even bread was rationed in some rural districts: 300 grams per capita per day are supplied. The chances that the food shortage will improve are very low. Economists in Bucharest estimate this year's grain yield to amount to 22 million metric tons: That is much less than the 30 million metric tons demanded by President Ceausescu.

There are many reasons for the bad harvest: The severe winter this past year contributed in the same way as the very dry spring. Only in the early summer did heavy rains finally occur. This is the climate part of the supply crisis. The political part comprises the decades of preference given to heavy industry, which has deprived agriculture of the urgently needed investments for modernization. Horse- and ox-carts still characterize the landscape in Transylvania and the Banat, just as in the last century. There are not enough fertilizers. High-yield seeds are exported to the West in exchange of foreign currency, and those of minor quality are used at home. There is also something amiss in organization. Strict centralism forces private peasants to sell their crops to the state for prices that are fixed too low. The rest may be sold on the markets in the city. There the fixed prices are higher, but not high enough to give the peasants an incentive to produce more. About 80 percent of Romanian soil is cultivated by cooperatives. Recently a Bucharest newspaper described how this is done: "Only one-third of all employees appear on pay day to pick up their wages."

Agriculture is the key to the permanent Romanian crisis. Soviet oil is paid for with food -- 1 million metric tons last year. The offer to buy even more was rejected in Bucharest for lack of exchange goods. Agricultural products also pay for foreign debts. During the summer hundreds of refrigerator trucks per day roll towards the West, transporting Romanian fruit, vegetables and ham. Since some trucks have been stopped and looted by angry peasants, the transports pass through Romania only with escorts.

The hard-line export policy has borne fruit. During the past 2 years Romania has been able to reduce its foreign debts by 40 percent to roughly $7 billion. State and party head Nicolae Ceausescu wants to make his country free of debts by 1990. The unsuccessful economic policy has also had an unfavorable effect on Ceausescu's project for self-sufficiency. The country's steel plants are working at only half their capacity. The refineries of the former oil-producing country are only one-third utilized. These are estimates. There are no official statistics.

After years of verbal attacks against Moscow, Nicolae Ceausescu had to ask the Soviets for help. More than 20,000 Romanians are said to work in mines in the Urals to pay for Soviet ore deliveries.

Tourism is another foreign currency-rich branch of the economy that has slid into the crisis. The hotels along the coast of the Black Sea are indeed full -- not, however, with rich Western Europeans, but with people from fraternal communist countries. Continual electricity shortages, lack of services, and bad supplies have driven away many Western tourists. Private people were not allowed to profit from tourism anyway. Since the mid-seventies Romanian citizens have been prohibited from accommodating foreigners in their homes.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PRC PRESIDENT'S U.S. VISIT

LD081549 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Milika Sundic commentary on the "News of the Day" program]

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary deals with the outcome of the official and friendly visit paid to the United States by PRC President Li Xiannian. The fact that the Chinese who tend to be cautious and reserved, say that the visit to Washington was very successful is a reliable sign that despite the differences that divide them the countries are following the best road toward developing good and friendly relations on a durable basis. Milika Sundic says:

It is obvious that China is justifiably more then pleased with the results of the visit President Li Xiannian has just paid to the United States. China's leading paper, RENMIN RIBAO, emphasizes the contribution the visit has made to better mutual understanding and says that it will have a positive effect on the further development of Chinese-U.S. cooperation. This assessment by the Chinese paper points to the conclusion that Li Xiannian's talks with President Reagan and other U.S. personages took place in an atmosphere marked by openness and mutual respect, which created the indispensable prerequisites for fresh progress in the field of bilateral cooperation and for more frequent contacts on topical international problems.

The successful outcome of Li Xiannian's visit to the United States is of particular importance to China at the moment when the Chinese leadership is making a pronounced effort to promote bilateral cooperation also with the other superpower -- the USSR -- and when China is increasingly involving itself in efforts to resolve major international problems. China has demonstrated its readiness to increase contacts with the USSR as well as raise them to a higher level, regardless of the differences that burden relations between the two countries, such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow's support for the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, and Soviet troops' presence along the Chinese border and in Mongolia.

The recent visit to Moscow by Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, showed -- despite the fact that there was no meeting between him and Mikhail Gorbachev, which obviously had not even been planned -- that the Soviet Government, too, is eager to promote cooperation with China, especially in economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields. It is true that the full normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is not possible as long as the problems that burden these relations continue to exist, but it is a significant fact that important results have been achieved in Chinese-Soviet relations in the field of bilateral cooperation and that -- and this is the most important aspect of all -- the lack of trust that has existed for many years between the two big socialist countries has been reduced to a certain extent. This is also borne out by Moscow's reaction to the Chinese president's visit to the United States, which was free this time of the type of allusions made on previous occasions, that is that Chinese-U.S. cooperation represents a plot against the USSR. PRAVDA went even further than this when it said in a comment on Li's visit to the United States that the Chinese president had been very cautious during this talks with U.S. personages, which was to say that he had taken into account any possible suspicions felt in Moscow -- a correct assumption, because China is very useful to maintain balanced relations with the two superpowers. Another one of its aims is to settle all the remaining problems with India as well, a course favorably viewed by Rajiv Gandhi's government.

During the Chinese president's visit to the United States the two sides signed several important agreements, which was the main result of the visit.

Among these, the most important is undoubtedly the agreement on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. There was opposition in the United States to the signing of any such agreement with the PRC, but even without receiving any additional guarantees from the Chinese side the Reagan administration was successful in eliminating such opposition.

A particularly characteristic aspect of Chinese assessments of Li's visit to the United States is that little is said about the differences between the two countries. While it is true to say that they were ignored, priority was given to the overall results of the visit, which is a reliable sign that China and the United States are following the best road toward developing good and friendly relations.

LAWYERS CHAMBER EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT KOSOVO

AU081619 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The council of the lawyers chamber of Yugoslavia recently sent a letter to Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, expressing concern about the situation in Kosovo. Yugoslav lawyers do not want to, and cannot, be passive toward the unsatisfactory protection of the constitutionality and the rule of law, and of the rights and freedoms of the peoples and nationalities and working people and citizens, as well as of the security of persons and property in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the letter says.

Among other things, the Presidium of the Federation of Republican and Provincial Lawyers Chambers expresses the willingness of Yugoslav lawyers to contribute to the solving of these problems.

In this reply to the lawyers' letter, Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, assessed the readiness of the law profession to contribute to the strengthening of the constitutionality and the rule of law in Kosovo as valuable. The president of the Federal Chamber in his reply to the lawyers chamber letter points out that the SFRY Assembly will discuss in the fall a Federal Executive Council report on the implementation of decisions to prevent further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Kosovo. Special attention will be paid to ensuring uniform protection of the freedoms and rights of working people and citizens, which the Presidium of the Lawyers Chambers Federation advocates.

Miodrag Trifunovic, Federal Chamber president, in his reply recalls that the SFRY Assembly imposed the obligation on the international affairs organs in the province to submit reports on violations of a political nature to prosecutors so that the necessity of criminal prosecution may be assessed. He also points out amendments to the contract law [Zakon o Boligacionim Odnosima] which refer to the annulment of real estate sales contracts concluded under duress, and the SFRY Assembly request to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia to rule as soon as possible on the constitutionality of provisions on a bilingual requirement as a condition for obtaining a job in the province.

VLAJKOVIC, SUKOVIC, VIDIC VISIT BAJINA BASTA

LD082017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bajina Basta, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Bajina Basta today.

Together with their hosts, and Slavoljub Hosoric, chairman of the assembly of the mixed intramunicipal regional community of Titovo Uzice, the federal officials visited the basic organization of associated labor of the Belgrade ball bearings industry, which opened 2 years ago. After touring the production lines of this collective, which employs 102 workers, Djoko Vergas, general director of the Belgrade ball bearings industry, and Slavoljub Colic, production manager in the organization of associated labor, briefed Vlajkovic, Sukovic, and Vidic on the successful operation of this collective. The ball bearings factories in Bajina Basta, Barajevo, and Belgrade meet 70 to 80 percent of the demands of the domestic economy.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, inquired about the living and working conditions of this work collective, the acquisition and distribution of income, personal income, and self-managing relations. He stressed that greater attention should be devoted to productivity and encouraging the workers by means of rewards and more rational management, adding that without that, and without applying science and modern technology in production to a greater extent, we cannot expect to have either higher income or more favorable relations with regard to its distribution.

During talks that were held later in the municipal assembly, President Stojan Tutic briefed Vladjkovic, Sukovic and Vidic on the situation in the municipality and economic and development plans, in which wood industry and tourism occupy a special place.

Vlajkovic, Sukovic and Vidic also attended a meeting of the economic-political aktiv of the Bajina Basta municipality. While talking to the participants of the aktiv, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, dwelt especially on development of the region's agriculture and tourism, stressing that these branches should strive to occupy a more important place in the development plans of the country up to the year 2000.

In his report Vlajkovic spoke about economic differences and criticism and self-criticism:

"There is one thing no one wants to think about. For instance, we are a federation that has developed in an uneven way. This development has resulted in economic differences. The pressures that have been exerted with regard to comprehensive development and the need for creating some kind of equality contributed to the fact that we could not always sufficiently take into account the laws of economy, and discipline grew slack. It is easy to say now why it grew slack when it should not have done. I think this is still the case, particularly with regard to disrespect for economy."

The president of the SFRY Presidency also spoke about the international political situation and the position of Yugoslavia, stressing that Yugoslav people are exposed to everything that a nonaligned and independent country could be exposed to. He added that the policy we are pursuing is highly esteemed, particularly by nonaligned and developing countries. Vladjkovic went on to say that Yugoslavia's reputation among nonaligned countries is great. This is a firmly founded truth, since Yugoslav policy was not formed yesterday, but was built for 25 years, framed and shaped by Comrade Tito. There were many speculations on what would happen to Yugoslavia after Tito, but the 5 years following Tito's death reassured everyone, Vlajkovic said, He added:

"Even now some are skeptical toward us. I think that such skepticism about the stability of Yugoslavia as a united community is shown precisely by those forces that strive after their own aims and which do not realistically approach the situation."

A visit to Bajina Basta water power plant in Perucac, and to the pumped-storage complex of the reversible hydroelectric plant on the Tara River, where Radenko Nikolic, director general, acquainted them with the operational readiness of this collective and the hydro-potential of the Drina River, Radovan Vlajkovic, Mijat Sukovic, and Dobrivoje Vidic ended their visit to Bajina Basta Municipality.

## UGANDA'S MUWANGA EMPHASIZES NONALIGNED STATUS

AU081306 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, new Ugandan prime minister, received Slavoljub Aleksic, SFRY ambassador to Uganda, on 3 August. On this occasion Muwanga confirmed that Uganda will continue both political and economic cooperation with Yugoslavia and that the new government will follow the policy of nonalignment and help strengthen the movement's unity.

## VLAJKOVIC TO VISIT LIBYA 11-13 AUGUST

LD081835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 11 to 13 August 1985 at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution.

## BRIEFS

RETAIL PRICES INCREASE IN JULY -- Belgrade, August 2 (TANJUG) -- Retail prices in July were 4.1 percent up in June, as the latest figures of the Yugoslav Statistics Institute indicate. The rise was influenced mainly by the higher prices of coffee, meat, rents, telephone pulses and ship and air tariffs. Statistics in the past month have not shown the effects of the higher prices of flour, sugar, edible oil, bread, coal and electricity, which went up late in the month. Prices in June were 1.9 percent higher than in May this year. In July, they were 74.2 percent higher than in the same month in 1984. The rise in retail prices has effected a 3.4 percent increase in the cost of living. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1457 GMT 2 Aug 85 LD]